The Legislature, only [Conservatives and Democrats in italcs: Independents in small caps.] SENATE.

[Senators holding over marked thus *] 1st District-*J J Seal 2d District-*W H Gibbs 3d District-H. Cassidy, Jr.; gain. 4th District-J M P Williams (col.) 5th District-H B McClure. 6th District-*Green Millsaps. 7th District-*A Mygatt, P Barrow

8th District-*T J Hardy. oth District-*John Watts. 10th District-S A D Steele; gain. 11th District-Joe Bennett, C Caldwell

12th District-A Warner. 13th District-*A T Morgan. 14th District-A G Packer. 15th District-J & Smythe; gain. 16th District-*T W Castles. 17th District-*G S Smith, W. S Gam

18th District-C A Sullivan, R Gleed 19th District-*H L Duncan 20th District-*W L Lyles. 21st District- R H Allen ; gain. 22d District-*J L Stone. 23d District-E A Alexander. 24th District-*F M Abbott, F

25th District-*H M Payne. 26th District-*J H Pierce. 27th District-Marion Campbell, J Holloway; gain. 28th District-*William Gray (col.) 29th District-- Bowles. 30th District-Wm Price. 31st District-*Stephen Johnson.

Adams-H P Jacobs (col.); J Lynch, (col.), O C French. Amite.-R Kendrick. Attala .- C W Land, Wm Allen, gair Alcorn. - C F Sawyer, gain of one. Bolivar .- C M Gales, (col.), M

House of Representatives.

Benton. - B T Kimbrough. Calhoun. - H C Horton. Carroll.-W H ARMISTEAD, F

Chickasaw. - J R McIntosh, J L Ev ans; gain of two. Choctaw. -H H Reed. Claiborne, -Joe Smothers, (col.), W B Andrews. Clarke. - E F Martiniere.

Coshoma. - John Cochran. Copinh .- Benj King, jr., J McC Alford; gain of two. DeSoto. - No legal election held. Franklin. - J F Sessions. Hancock. -No election held. Harrison and Jackson, - Rhoderic Seal. Hinds .- H T Fisher, Monroe Bell (col.), Chas Reese, (col.), Wm

Johnston, (col.) Holmes.-Fred Stewart, (col.), H H Truehart, Perry Howard, (col.) Issaquena. - One Radical. Itawamba.-One Conservative; gain

Jasper. - J M Loper, gain of one. Jefferson.-Joe Sessions, (col.), Wm Sandis, (col.) Jones and Covington .- Geo C Buchanan

Kemper. - Jos L Hudnall. Lafayette .- J H McKie, J C Davis; gain of two. Lauderdale. - Duncan Kelley, A Smith; gain of two.

Lawrence. - Simeon Ross: gain of one. Leake. - E Jones; gain of one. Lee. -R M Leavell, F M Goar; gain of

S Feemster, D Brennan, (col.), D McCauly, (col.)

Handy (col.), J T Stone. Marion and Perry .- T'S Ford. Marshall-John Calhoon, W F Hyer, James H Tucker, Ed H Crump; gain

Monroe-A P Huggins, Brooks (col.), Holmes (col.) Montgomery-John C McKenzie. Neshoba-J M Kelly. Newton-J L Bolton. Noxubee-A K Davis (col.), J W Chandler, Isham Stewart (col.), Walk-

ker Clay (col.) Oktibbeha-G H Holland, R Nettles Panola-J H Piles (col.), John Cocke (col.), A R Howe.

Pike-V J Wroten; gain of one. Pontotoc-S B White. Prentiss-H M Street. Rankin-Robert Lowry, S. D. Robbins gain of one.

Scott-John Gaddis; gain of one. Smith-E. Currie. Simpson-German Walker. Sunflower and LeFlore-N. D. Quinn Tallahatchie-W. B. Avery. Tippah - W. A. Boyd. Tishomingo-W. T. Baker. Tunica-G. Smith (col.) Union-One Conservative.

Warren-C. W. Bush (eol), H. C. Carter (col), George E. Hasie (col), J D. Shadd (col), W. H. Mallory (col). Wayne and Greene Abner S. Gaines. Wilkinson-H. M. Foley (col), G. W. White (col).

Yalobusha-W. E. Benson. Yazoo -- Everett, -- Dickson (col.), F. D. Wade (col.) Amite and Lincoln-Fred Barrett. Calhoun and Yalobusha-A. I. Roone

Choctaw and Montgomery-R. F. Hollo-Alcorn and Prentiss -- Ourles. Union and Pontotoc - R. A. Nobit.

Washington and Issaquena One Rad-

Cleaning Out. We find the following in the Meridia We find the following in the Meridian increase the number of Gazette, and trust that we will be able in the arrest and

BRITY CLARION.

VOL. XXXIV-NO. 49.

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1371.

An Act to Enforce the Bight of means diligently to execute the same, he Citizens of the United States to Vote in the Several States of the Union, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all gitizens of United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State, Territo-ry, District, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other terri-torial sub-division, shall be entitled and distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law. custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any

Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or laws. persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such per son and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and the become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of ser vitude; and if any such person or offic shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved there-by, to be recovered by an action on the case with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence, be de-med guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month, and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. The whenever, by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the required to (be) done by any citizen as a prerequisite to qualify or entitle him to vote. the offer of any such citizen to perform the act required to be done as aforesaid shall, i it fail to be carried into execution by reason of the wrongful act or omission aforesaid the person or officer charged with the duty of receiving or permitting such performance or offer to perform or acting thereon be deemed and held as a performance in law or such act; and the person so offering and falling as aforesaid, and being otherwise qualified, shall be entited to vote in the same nanner and to the same extent as if he had in fact performed such act; and any judge. aspector, or other officer of election who duty it is or shall be to receive, count, certi fy. register, report, or give effect to the vote of any such citizen who shall wrongfully refuse or omit to receive, count, certify register, report, or give effect to the vote such citizen upon the presentation by him of his allidavic stating such offer and the time and place thereof, and the name of the officer or person whose duty it was to act thereon, and that he was wrongfully prevented by such person or officer from performing such act, shall for every offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hud-dred dollars to the person aggreeved thereby. with full costs and such allowance for coun sel fees as the court shall deem just, as shall also for every such offence be gullty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than ou month and not mere than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted. That

if any person, by force, bribery, threats, intimidation, or other unlawful means, shall hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct, any cit-

to qualify him to vote, or from voting at any election as aforesoid, such person shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an ction on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem Just, and shall also for every such be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than one mouth and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. Sec. 5. And be it turther enacted, That if any person shall prevent, hinder, control, or intimidate, any person from exercising the right of suffrage, to whom the right of suffrage is secured or guranteed by the lifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by means of bribery, threats, or threats of depriving such person of employment or occupation, or of ejecting such person from rented house, lands, or other property, or by threats of refusing to renew leases or contracts for labor, or by Lincoln. -R R Applewhite; gain of one. Derson so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month or more than one year, or both, at the Sec. 6. And be it further enacted. That Matlison. - J J Spellman (col.), A if two or more persons shall band or conspire together, or go in disguise upon the public highway, or upon the premises of another, with intent to violate any provision of this act, or to injure, oppress threaten, or intimidate any citizen with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise and enjoyment of any right or privilege granted or secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having exercised the same, such persons within the jurisdiction of the the right to vote to citizens who so offered to vote on account of race color, or previous every State and Territory in the United condition of servitude, such suit or proceeding may be instituted in the circuit or discount of the circuit or discount or disco or both, at the discretion of the court-the

and shall, moreover, be thereafter ineligible to, and disabled from holding, any office or place of honor, profit, or trust, created by he Constitution or laws of the United Sec. 7. And be it further enacted. That if in the act of violating any provision in either of the two preceding sections, any other felony, crime, or misdemeanor shall be committed, the offender, on conviction of such violation of said sections, shall be punished for the same with such punish-ments as are attached to the said felonies, crimes, and misdemeanors by the laws of the State in which the offense may be

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the district courts of the United States, the district courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offences committed against the provisions of this act, and also, concurrently with the circuit courts of the United States, of all causes civil and criminal arising number this set. civil and criminal, arising under this act, except as herein otherwise provided, and the jurisdiction hereby conferred shall be exercised in conformity with the laws and practice governing United States courts; and all crimes and offences committed against the provisions of this act may be prosecuted by the indictment of a grand jury, or, in cases of crimes and offences not infamous, the prosecution may be either by indictment or information fied by the dissioners appointed by the circuit and terri-torial courts of the United States, with

said commissioners to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the requirements of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their districts respectively, to appoint, in writing, under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties, and the persons so appointed to execute any many because of their respective duties, and the persons so appointed to execute any many because of their respective duties. persons so appointed to execute any war-rant or process as aforesaid, shall have au-thority to summon and call to their aid the

any person who shall knowingly and wil-fully obstruct, hinder or prevent any officer be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court, on conviction before the discretion of the court of the United States conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice with-in the proper district or county as near as SEC. 22 And be it further enacted. That may be prac icable, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States on the certificate of the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and to be recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment in case of conviction.

sued under this act. SEC. 14. And be it further enacted. That of the third section of the fourteenth artito which it is made returnable, and shall

every State and Territory in the United condition of servitude, such sult or proceed-States to make and enforce contracts, to ing may be instituted in the circuit or dis-sue, be parties, give evidence, and to the trici court of the United States of the cirfull and equal benefit of all laws and pro-co-dings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, penalties, taxes, licenses and exac-tions of every kind, and none other, any tom to the contrary notwithstanding. No tax or charge shall be imposed or enforced by any State upon any person immigrating thereto from a foreign country which is not equally imposed and enforced upon every person immigrating to such State from any person immigration and person i person immigrating to such State from any other foreign country; and any law of any State in conflict with this provision is here-

by declared null and void. SEC 17. And be it further enacted, That

seconding to the provisions of said act.

SEC. 19. And be it further enacted, That if at any election for Representative or Delegate in the Congress of the United

such crime be liable to prosecution in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or both, in the discretion of the court, and shall pay county, or such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militial, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the United States; and such warrants shall run and be exected by sald officers any where in the State or Territory within which they are issued.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall knowingly and wil-fully obstruct blacks of the proper other person; or by force, threat, menace, induce any officer of refers, threat, menace, intimidation, bribery, reward, or offer, or promise thereof, or other anlawful means, any better from duly exercising such right; or compel or induce by any of such means, or other unlawful means, any officer of registration to admit to registration. In proof that the result is not a mere of registration in the discharge of his date.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall knowingly and wil-fully obstruct blacks and in all other cases the full means, induce any officer of registration to registration to admit to registration.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall knowingly and wil-full means, induce any officer of registration for the full means, induce any officer of registration for the full means. Induce any officer of registration to define the full means induced thereto, or interfere in any manner with any officer of the two parties, though it is a memorable evidence of the integrity of the Democratic party, which strikes down memorable evidence of the integrity of the Democratic party, which strikes down of the full means, any officer of registration and maladministration where ever it be, in or out of its organization.

In proof that the result is not a mere parties, though it is a memorable evidence of the full memorate party, which strikes down memorable evidence of the full memor

any person who shall knowingly and wilfully obstruct, hinder or prevent any officer of the person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under the provisions of this act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him or them from a person not entitled to vote, or refuse to provisions of this act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him or them from a person not entitled to vote, or refuse to refuse to provisions of this act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him or them from a person not entitled to vote, or refuse to following extracts from leading New arresting any person for whose apprehensive the vote of any person entitled to vote, or refuse to provisions of this act, or any person not entitled to vote, or refuse to following extracts from leading New arresting any person for whose apprehensive the vote of any person entitled to vote, or refuse to following extracts from leading New arresting any person for whose apprehensive the vote of any person entitled to vote, or refuse to the vote of any person entitled to vote, or refuse to the vote of any person entitled to vote, or refuse to the vote of any person entitled to vote, or refuse to the vote of any person entitled to vote, or refuse to the vote of any person entitled to vote, or refuse to the vote of any person entitled to vote, or refuse to the vote of any person entitled to vote, or refuse to the vote of any person entitled to vote, or refuse to the vote of any person entitled to vote, or refuse to the vote of any person entitled to vote, or refuse to the vote of any person entitled to vote, or refuse to the vote of any person entitled to vote, or refuse to the vote of any person entitled to vote, or refuse to the vote of any person entitled to vote, or refuse to the vote of any person entitled to vote, or refuse to the vote of any person entitled to vote, or refuse to the vote of any person entitled to vote, or refuse to the vote of any person entitled to vote, or refuse to the vote of any person entitled to arresting any person for whose apprehension such warrant or process may have been issued, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue bereby made acrime or to omit any act, the such person from the custody of the officer omission of which is hereby made a crime, or other person or persons, or those inwitely every such person shall be deemed guilty ussisting as aforesaid, when so arrested of a crime, and shall be liable to prosecupursuant to the authority herein given and tion and punishment therefor, as provided declared, or shall aid, abet or assist any per-in section nineteen of this act for per-ondeclared, or shall aid, abet or assist any person so arrested as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to e-stape front the custody of the officer or other person legally authorized as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whose arrest a warrant or process shall have been issued as atoressid, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest after notice or knowledge of the fact that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of such person, shall, for either of said offenses, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not ex-

for the district or circuit in which said of-tense may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if to be voted for at the same election for ammitted within any of the organized State, Territorial, municipal, or local offi-Sec. 12. And be it further enacted. That either fer the purpose of indicting or conthe commissioners, district attorneys, the victing any person charged with voting or marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of attempting or offering to vote, unlawfully the said district, circuit and territorial courts shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to im, did not contain the name of any canissioner, and in general for perform- didate for the office of Representative of ing such other duties as may be required in Delegate in the Congress of the United States, or that such offense was not com-mitted with reference to the election of such

rable from the defendant as part of the ed or created by or under any law or authority of the Unite? States, or by or unsect. 13. And be it further enacted, That der any State, Territorial, District, or muit shall be lawful for the President of the United States to employ such part of the laud or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to aid in the execution of Judicial process isknowingly do any act thereby unauthorized, with intent to affect any such election, or of such election in regard to such Representative or Delegate; or withhold, conwhenever any person small hold office, ex-cept as a member of Congress or of some State legislature, contrary to the provisions ceal, or destroy-any certificate of record so required by law respecting, concerning, or pertaining to the election of any such Rep-United States, it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the United States for the district in which such person shall hold by law; or aid; counsel, procure, or advise office, as aforesaid, to proceed against such any voter, person, or officer to do any act person by writ of quo warranto, returnable by this or any of the preceding sections person by writ of quo warranto, returnable to the circuit or district court of the United States in such district, and to prosecute the same to the removal of such person from said sections made a crime, or attempt to office; and any writ of que wacrante so do so, shall be deemed guilty of a crime, brought, as aforesaid, shall take precedence and shall be lisble to presecution and punof all other cases on the docket of the court ishment therefor, as provided in the ninenot be continued unless for cause proved to of any of the crimes therein specified. Georgia, South Caronna and other South-the satisfaction of the court. SEC 23. And be it further enacted. That ern States, as the natural fruit of the SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That whenever any person shall be defeated or deprived of his election to any office, exaccept or hold any office under the United cept Elector of President or Vice-President. accept or hold any office under the United States, or any State to which he is incligated ble under the third section of the Constitution of the United States, or who shall attempt to shall offer to vote, of the right to vote. on hold or exercise the duties of any such of-fice, shall be deemed guilty of a misde-tion of servitude, his right to hold and en-

negation of defined guilty of a mister present against the United States, and, upon conviction thereof before the circuit or district court of the United States, shall be imprisoned not more than one year, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 16. And be it further emeted, That title to such office arises out of the denial of all persons within the jurisdiction of the the right to vote to citizens who so offered

Chiccago rejoiced at the sufferings of the Southern people, when Charleston and other Southern cities were burned, her streets were illumined, and when relief was asked from that city, for our suffering women and children, directly deprivation of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by the last preceding section of this act, or to different punishment, pains, or penalties on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one the desired that he should not talk in that manner. The liberality of Southern SEC. 18. And be it further enacted, That cities towards Chicago sufferers, is a no-

the presence of the great calamity which has laid her in ashes and driven forth a hundred thousand people, naked and hungry and penniless, our people ferget the cruel mockery and send liberally of food, clothing and money to save them from starvation and death. This is noble and worthy their ancient renown."—En-

SEC. 20. And be it further enacted, That ruptions of Tammany, in which both SEC. 20. And be it further enacted, That if, at any registration of voters for an election for Representative or Delegate in the Congress of the United States, any person shall knowingly personate and register, or attempt to register, in the name of any other person, whether living, dead, or field ticlous, or fraudulently register, or fraudulently attempt to register, not having a lawful right so to do; or do any unlawful act to secure registration for himself or any other person; or by force, threat, menace, other person; or by force, threat, menace,

York Republican papers: From the New York Tribune.

Reconstruction, Ku-Klux outrages, Protection. Civil Service Referm, the next ton Monument is a national work, and Presidential contest, each and all are very should be built by the nation and not by well in their way, but the people of our State thought little, and those of our city nothing, about them. The people have decided against the promotion of personal in-terests and mercenary schemes at the ex-pense of the public good and their all. From the New York Standard.

tio Seymour, and the brave Democrats who

The Evening Post, another leading forty millions of people. Republican paper, declared in advance of the election that, under the circumstances, no party triumph could be honestly claimed, least of all an Adminis-

The recent act of the Brazilian gov- were opposed to the Mount Vernon do eginning | whom appeals are seldom made in vain. to make provision for the early emancipa- But we hope in this last case that not a tion of those born before the passage of or misappropriated, by any Lodge in the the law. There is a fair prospect that United States, for this national object, nearly the entire slave population of which belongs alone to the government Brazil-about 1,400,000- will be free of the nation to provide for. We protest sippi will be held at Holly Springs in within a very few years.

As a cotemporary justly observes, Brazil will escape most of the evils that attend- the funds that belong to charity alone, at ed emancipation in this country, such as every proposition to contribute to public the disorganization of industry and car-enterprises .- San Francisco Masonic pet-bagging, because she has made careful Mirror. provision for the transition from slavery to freedom. Most of the slaves of private owners will be put upon their good behavior, and freed no faster than they prove their ability and disposition to do for themselves. Thus a powerful incentive will be furnished them to qualify No. 36, K. T., of Pennsylvania, on the themselves, in point of intelligence and of industrious, sober and frugal habits, for their new duties as citizens. Moreover, under the Brazilian emancipation, there will be no such gigantic public which we copy. frauds in Brazil as we have witnessed in Georgia, South Carolina and other South-Radical policy.

The Election in Harrison and Jackson Counties.

We learn from the Handsboro Demowere elected to fill every office in Jackson county, and also in Harrison county except for Circuit and Chancery Clerk; gave a nation birth-whose virtues are for that position the Radicals nominated that nation's glory, and whose memory is Return, together with all papers requiring a very popular man, who was elected by a nation's trust. 95 majority.

Hon. Roderick Seal was elected to represent those counties in the Lower loved so well, with prayer ascending from House of the Legislature. He will make a useful and efficient member. The apportionment infamy deprived those counties of their right to be represented and though I shrink before the task, and separately. Hon. Roderick Seal will be feel that speech of silence would best so much of an improvement upon the men who represented those counties before that it is almost an insult to make the comparison.

The one from Jackson was a Radical carpet-bagger of the most malignant type, while the one from Harrison did not find out himself, the whole time he was here, pen and painter's pencil have been worn which party he belonged to, though his in like vain effort. vote was generally recorded with the

THE ORPHAN'S HOME, at Lauderdale Springs, is again in pressing need of assistance. In our last issue we published the eloquent appeal of Mr. Webb, Secretary of the Board of Trustees. From a letter from Mrs. Graphery to constant winds as softly as the scolian sighs to a letter from Mrs. Granberry to one of the night winds, as musical as the carol

The Way the Money Went.

Holden, President of the City Council of Chicago, and late Radical candidate for the republican party since fine republican party since distributed for the republican party since distributed for the republican party since distributed for the republican party since fine republican party since distributed for the republican party since fine republican party since distributed for the republican party since fine republican party since distributed for the republican party since fine republican part Holden, President of the City Council

\$2 00 PER YEAR

Masonic Department

CONDUCTED BY J. L. POWER.

"First, when the Lodge becomes too

"Second, when a Brother is about to

numerous for conveniently working, and

remove from the jurisdiction of his Lodge;

and in all other cases the Lodge shall be

Washington Monument.

A MOVE is being made to enlist the

Masonic Fraternity in the enterprise of

We are opposed to any such diversion of the funds of the Order. The Washing-

ton Monument is a national work, and

Invocation at Washington's

by the Eminent Commander, said :

"LADIES, SIR KNIGHTS, AND GEN-

TLEMEN: Far from the city's depress

with bowrd, uncovered heads and quick

throbbing pulse, by you darkened shrine,

the last resting place of one whose life

"Standing thus, on hallowed ground, within the shadow of his earthly home,

and by the broad winding river that he

would break forth and make thought;

but the gloom of midnight nestles on my

brain, and I loase the choice of words in

"Shall speech succeed where these powers failed? Of the very many ways

God allows for soul to communicate with

soul, there are none so eloquent as lan-

guage; but even should my too willing

of birds in the joyous summer time, and

completing the Washington Monument.

the judge of the sufficiency of the cause.

he dimits to join another Lodge.

Contributions to this Department are solid com the Craft throughout the State.

The Buty of Committee on Complaints and Offences.

Bno. Power: I notice in The CLARION of the 5th inst., that you say in reply to a query of a correspondent, that if the Com-mittee on Complaints and Offences "neglecor refuse to discharge their duty, the ment bers thereof are amenable to the Lodge as may be arraigned on charges of unmason conduct," etc. Pray who is to judge whe ther this Committee neglects or refuses to discharge its duty? The Committee may investigate to their satisfaction, charge-preferred to them by a brother, and conclud-that that they could not be sustained befor-the Lodge, and so drop the matter. Is it possible that they are liable to punishment because they may err in judgment? I can conceive of a case in which the Committeunanimously decide that the charge-brought against a brother are insufficient or the evidence insufficient, and yet upon trial by the Lodge the charges might be sus tained and the party convicted. Here is the judgment of the Lodge against that of its committee. And, again, let us take the case of a brother who feels himself agrieved be cause the committee may regard charge-preterred by him as frivolous and drop then upon that ground—are they liable to be ar-raigned before the Lodge upon a charge o anuasonic conduct because, forsooth, the annot enter into the feelings and motivewhich actuate the brother bringing the accusation? Surely not, else pray discharge

Wittee of his Lodge.
Very truly and fraternally yours,

REPLY. any particular society. It is the duty Under Rule 1st for Trials, it is of Congress to appropriate funds for the the duty of the Committee "to take completion of that structure, and not allow the work to fall into individual cognizance of all offences against the hands, or the hands of any Society or laws of Masonry, which may come un Order. It is a shame and disgrace to the der their own observation, or of which It is pleasant to know that this work was shared by men of all parties. All honor to Charles O'Connor. Samuel J. Tilden. Hora-grace to us as a nation, that while thousands is being spent upon third-rate statu- investigate the matter, and if of suffiunited with hese illustrious men in the performance of this daty! We detract not thing from what is due to our own party in ber up the Capitol, that the Washington same to the Lodge, at a stated meeting, awarding these men high praise. They Monument should stand half finished, a preferring charges and specifications, it rebuke to the parsimony of a nation of necessary.

We say we are opposed to the Masonie Our correspondent is correct, so far Fraternity meddling with the matter at cases of which his Committee takes conall. It is out of their province. Our nizance, or of which it may be "informed funds are all needed for charitable objects, and it would be a perversion, un- by a brother," are concerned; but where warranted, to commence but ding monu-ments, or completing the unfinished works rects the Committee to investigate, the The Brazilian Emancipation Act. of the nation. For the same reason we Committee cannot be relieved, at their discretion, without first reporting to the be issued by such commissioners for thearrest of offenders against the provisions of
this act shall be entitled to the usual fees
allowed to the marshal for an arrest for each
person he or they may arrest and take beperson he or they may arrest for each
ticket, or committed either of the offenses
ticket, or committed either of nation. Neither comes within the pur for any such other fees as many be deemed to be resumptive evidence that such other fees as many be deemed road and the such other fees as many be deemed road and the such other fees as many be deemed road and the such other fees as many be deemed to the feet of the such other fees as many be deemed to the feet of the such other fees as many be deemed to the feet of the such other fees as many be deemed to the feet of the such other fees as many be deemed to the feet of the such other fees as many be deemed to the feet of the such other fees as many be deemed to the feet of the such other fees as many be deemed to the feet of the such other fees as many be deemed to the feet of the such other feet of th sonable by such commissioner for such Representative or Delegate, as the case may other additional services as may be necessity of the call for lodge action, they other additional services as may be necessity of the call for lodge action, they once, and all other slaves born after the public enterprises. The call is made are not expected to report it to the Lodge. public enterprises. The call is made, are not expected to report it to the Lodge sarily performed by him or them, such as reference to the election of such Representative or Delegate, and shall be sufficient to prisoner in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention. shown that any such ballot, when cast, by first correspondent. dollar of Lodge funds will be touched,

The Grand Annual Communica-Of the Masonic Grand Bodies of Missis-

against this readiness manifested by many January next, as follows: enthusiastic Masons, to dip in to the Lodge The Grand Royal Arch Chapter wil treasury at every call; and to respond with meet on the Thursday preceding the meeting of the Grand Lodge, to wit: Thursday, January 18th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

> The Grand Council will meet immediately upon the close of the Grand Chapter. The Grand Commandery will meet

mmediately after the close of the Grand THE following impromptu invocation was delivered by Sir Chas. D. Freeman. It is presumed that these three Bodies Senior Warden of Mary Commandery will be able to complete their labors by

occasion of the Pilgrimage of the Com-mandery to the grave of Washington, Saturday evening, 20th. The Grand Lodge will convens on September 22d, accompanied by the ladies Monday, January 22d, at 12 o'clock. of the Sir Knights. We find the invo-Special attention is invited to the followcation reported in the Keystone, from ing regulation, adopted at the last An-

Sir Freeman being called from his post | nual Communication ; SEC. 13. The Standing Committees on Finance, Returns, Unfinished Business, and Complaints and Appeals, shall be appointed ing atmosphere, from life's tumults, vanities, and strifes, from loving friends and generous hosts of fair women and brave of Communication. With the exception men, over long and weary miles of space, Stauding Committees shall meet two daywe come to this silent solitude—this prior to to the Annual Communication of the mecca of the patriot heart—and stand, retary can place before them all papers re-

quiring their action, and in order that they may be prepared to report thereon on the ection by the Grand Lodge, so that they shall be in possession of the Grand Secrein each year, and in order that they may be placed before the proper committees.

Blanks for the preparation of Annual each reverent human heart as perfume Returns to the Grand Lodge were mailed to annoint the feet of the ever living God, to the Secretaries last spring. Should you Sir, Eminent Commander, with scarce a moment's warning, call on me; any have failed to receive them, the Grand Secretary will forward again on duty demand that I obey.

"Would that the enthusiastic spirit cils and Comma

Blanks for returns of Chapters, Councils and Commanderies will be forwarded during the present month. Secretaries and Recorders will oblige by completing a vain effort to picture the imperishable and forwarding their returns as soon as glory and good deeds of that beloved possible after installation of officers. dead who bath to an angel grown. Poet's

> Recommendation of Rejected Candidates.

BRO. Power: I see by the new rules and regum ions that the petition of a person re-jected in one Lodge has to have the "recom-mendation" of that Lodge before being acted on in another. Old rule read "unanimous

The Committee on Revision clearly the act to protect all persons in the United ble example of returning 'good for evil.'

The following note is from the Memphis means of their vindication, passed April 9, 1806, is hereby re-enacted; and sections six
teen and seventeen hereof shall be enforced.

At the close of the war in 1865, "The cold winter winds will soon be the glorious dower of genius, the power in the power of the protect of the protect all persons in the Joyous summer time, and as pure as the sweet waters, that, glistential intended to dispense with the necessity for several production, as pure as the sweet waters, that, glistential intended to dispense with the necessity for some and seventeen hereof shall be enforced.

Appeal:

At the close of the war in 1865, "The cold winter winds will soon be the glorious dower of genius, the power in the power extracted:
shores of our own Southern lands; had I old regulation reads, "he cannot know upon us; and when we know that there of science, and the wealth of learning, I is not a pair of shoes in our store-room could not add a single halo to the glory out the unanimous consent of the Lodge that our children can wear, and almost of his name. The memory of our words which rejected him." The new regula-Delegate in the Congress of the United States any person shall knowingly personate and vote, or attempt to vote in the name of any other person, whether living, dead, or fictitious; or vote more than once at the same election for any candidate for the same office; or vote at a place where he may not be lawfully entitled to vote; or vote with the exception of south Carolina and North Alabama, no supplies in our commissary, and no will pass away, as the breath stain from the shain from th betokened a treasure of virtue, perfected say that a majority vote in all that is realmost before it reached heaven.

"Dust of the departed dead; thou hast quired. Of course the fact of the rejecfilled thy appointed destiny; thy cold tion by Lodge A is stated in the re-form cannot again return to light and life; commendation, so that Lodge B is in no he who has tasted eternity cannot become clay. Thy soul, inundated with happiness, radiant, absolute, eternal dwells been him out of Lodge A, while no such with the great I am, by whose directing keep him out of Lodge A, while no such hand the fight was fought, the victory obstacle might be in the why of his admission to Lodge B. Suppositions, or short by the popular fist.

enderice, morality and good fellow-MERTINGS. - Our meetings, when coneted according to the true spirit of the Order, are characterized by an emulation

to excel in wisdom and the knowledge of practical virtue; and that the instruction ncemantly poured form the Master's austless mine, stored with the richest rems of morality and religion, to reform he manners, and cultivate genial proconsities in the mind.

CRMENT.-The Lodge is strongly

emented with love and friendship, and

every brother is duly taught secrecy add

Masonic Courtesy is very often for rotten or ignored, and this is especially true in the case of visiting brethren. once sat for half an hour in the ante-room of an Ohio Lodge, waiting to visit when he Lodge should be opened. A dozen or more members came in, shook hands and greeted each other, but none spoke to me. They cast suspicious glances at me, as though they suspected I was a cowain or burgiar, but not a courteous "good evening,' or an inquiry as to to who. I was or what I wanted. Freemasons, among themselves, or even with atrangers, ought to be noted for their course-

Politics are entirely proibited from a Freemason's Lodge, and no Brother dare attempt to propogate his riews upon politics by means of the Order, this being in direct opposition to the anrient statutes. The political opinions of nankind never agree, and they are thus irectly opposed to a brotherly union. If a peculiar set of political opinions gain he upper hand in a state, or if a country invaded by a foreign army, the Lodges ose themselves. Charity to a sufferng warrior, let him be a friend or a fon, pust not be considered as a political act. for it is the general duty of mankind and nore especially it is a missonic duty,

As Masons we feel a thrill of maisfaction in the conclusion that the roots of our genealogical tree have long been watered by the waves of time. If the prestige of age confers honor, our Order honorable; and if there is force in organization and talent, or might in the ag roll of numbers, these elements of ower belong to ua. With these facts efore me, do I mistake the aims of Masonry when I declare that it is our lesign to add to the sum of human hapiness?-- R. W. J. P. Sanford, Frand Orator of Iowa.

"The precepts of the Gospel are uniersally the obligations of Masonry .-Rev. Dr. Rumeil.

"Its laws are re son and equity, its rinciples benevolence and love; and its eligion purity and truth; its intention is eace on earth; and its disposition good will toward man, -Rev. T. M. Harris.

OBSERVANCES. - Almost all the cirumstances attending the promulgation of the Jewish dispensations have been particular observances incorporated with its ceremonial. The Divine appearance at the Burning Bush, the shoes, the rod, the serpent, and the Sacred Name, are qually embedied in the system. The plagues of Egypt, with the signs which attended the divine deliverance of the children of Israel from captivity-the pilar of a cloud and of fire, the mighty winds, the division of the Red Ses, the salvation of God's people, and the destruction of Pharaoh and his host; the wanderings, in the wilderness, the delivery of the law, the building of the l'abermele, and the establishment of the hierarchy, the order observed in the requent migrations, led by the banners of each tribe, and other important events, all form parts of the complicated system of Freemasonry, and show its connection with the offices of religion.

It is with truly sad feelings, we learn of the leath of Bro. George H. Gray, Grand Treasarer of the Grand Ladge of Mississippi, and for many years an intelligent member of the

ions to our columns, as being marked by

Tribute of Mespect to the Mem-ory of the late Marry C. Tapley.

Priest of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved Companion. Hanny in PAPLEY, and thereby rending aconder the Resolved by Royal Arch Chapter No. 6. That while we deeply deplore the untimely leath of our late Companion, we meet ham

Priest, who has taken him from this mortal Resolved. That in the death of our late Companion. H. C. Tapley, this Chapter has lost one of its brightest jewels, the fraternity at arge an intelligent and realogs crafts wiery one of its strong pillura

Resolved. That while we drop a ayearabetin tear over the remains of our late Con its bereaved and affectionate mother, sin-ers and brother, let us assure them that his

and that the Secretary be instructed to so aside a memorial page upon our record of book as a testimonial of perpetual record of the high regard for our decreased Com ganion. Re-olved. That a copy of there re be forwarded to the family of the dereased, under the seal of the Chapter, and that the

same be published in the city papers. HANRY STRAUSS, J. L. POWER JAB. H. YRNGER.

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 14th, 1871.

The Virginia Election The Richmond Enquirer thus announces the victory over Radicalism in that

We have swept the State grandly. Our victory is more complete than our most bopeful friends anticipated. The returns know that the Legislature is ours by a larger majority than was elected in 1868, when we had it by more than two-thirds.

In a few years every Southern State, Except in that blackened and gloom abode of Mongreliam from which the good are fleeing as from a pestilencethe South will present an unbroken front against the aboninations of Radicalism.

A "Mournful" Not. The fifteen hundred Radical officenolders whose occupation has been out